Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 8, 1826.

[NO. 457.

[IX.]

AND PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
first, and 30 cents for each succeed-
Advertisers are requested to state
insertions desired, or they will be con-
ter orders, and charged accordingly.
the Editor must be post paid.

ottery Tickets.

scriber will receive and forward (free
ense) orders for Tickets in any of the
lotteries, and will pay or exchange prize
E. J. HALE.

Wanted,

A BLACKSMITH, who understands how
Plough Irons of all descriptions, Club
short, all implements commonly used
Such an one, who can come well re-
will meet with constant employment,
liberal wages. Apply to Mr. Thos. J.
ttetville, or to
TRYAM McFARLAND.
Laurel Hill, N. C.
26—56tf

For Sale.

500 BUSHELS Liverpool Salt,
1000 do. Sound do.
Deliverable in Wilmington.
ALSO IN STORE,
Bags prime Coffee,
Bbls N. Gin.
Terms apply to
L. FITZHARRIS.
ville, March 1, 1826.—56tf

sses, Sugar, & Rum.

ed from the Steam Boat, and for sale at
Town Store,
Bright Retailing Molasses.
prime Sugar.
N. E. Rum.
WILLKINGS & CO.
56tf

ouses and Lots.

virtue of the Assignee of A. L. Gomez, of
Stock, will positively be sold, at Public
on the 24th day of March next, the fol-
ses and Lots:
three Story BRICK HOUSE and
Water Street, at present occupied by Mr.
with all the Out Houses, including a large
Kitchen and Stable, all in good repair. The
ses about half an acre, and has a good
Yard enclosed. This property is sold sub-
ject to the present occupant for one year
from 1st Nov. 1826. Conditions as follows:
Five hundred dollars cash; for the balance one and
two years credit, with interest from date, and a
mortgage on the property. This House contains
seven rooms, well finished, and two Stores.
Also, one unfinished Two Story BRICK
House, 100 by 20, on the South side of Hay
street, near Mr. Dobbin's Copper Smith's Shop,
with two Stores. One of the Houses has a
room finished, and, with a little expense,
could be made desirable Houses for fami-
lies—One third cash; the balance in 6
months, with a mortgage on the property.
For further information apply to the Subscribers.
WILLKINGS & CO. Auctioneers.
Feb. 26, 1826—56 4t

y Dollars Reward.

AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 1st day
January, 1825, a Negro Man named ISAAC,
about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high,
somewhat yellow, broad shoulders and
flat nose. I have been told that he exhi-
ted free pass, and a recommendation,
of which he will no doubt endeavor to
pass man. He was seen in Fayetteville
and said he was on his way to Wilming-
ton he may yet be. The above reward will
be given for his delivery to me, and all reasonable
charges paid, or for his confinement in any Jail,
so that I get him again.
WILLIAM RIDGE.
Robeson county, N. C. Feb. 28, 1826—56-3t

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Pleas and Quarter Sessions, De-
cember Term, 1825.

President, Directors
and Company of the Bank of
the United States.
vs. Original Attachment.
Levied on Lands, Houses
John & Samuel and Lots.
Greene.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that
the defendants are not inhabitants of this state:
Ordered, That publication be made in the
Observer for three months, that the De-
fendants appear at next term of this court, to be
held for the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first
Monday in March next, replevy and plead to issue,
or else final by default will be entered against
them, the amount of Plaintiffs demand, and the
property levied on, sold to satisfy the same.
Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

—We have a number of what may
be poetical communications on hand
which are grave, some gay, and
neither the one thing nor the other.
addressed to Betsey, another to Su-
sanna to Caroline, and a long one to
the beauty of sweetest thirty nine and
If any of our correspondents are in
them (the parsons are plenty) get
like good citizens, and not be mum-
their griefs in murdered numbers. A
the wise, &c.—*Snowden's Nat. Adv.*

Reports.—Terrify and tease no per-
even your most intimate friends,
reports, vexatious jokes, nor any
that could reduce them to momenta-
ness or uneasiness. There are so
really unpleasant, anxious and dis-
ge moments in this world, that it is
internal duty to remove every thing
could add even as little as the weight
grain of the balance to the load of re-
imaginary evils.

a very good sign to see a landlord
ar waiting upon travellers—but quite
ge to see him there waiting upon

[To the Editor of the National Journal.]

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE.

(INTRODUCTORY NUMBER.)

Of the Choice of Grapes for Cultivation.

Numerous attempts have been made by Vine Companies to introduce this valuable branch of agriculture into our country. It is not my intention to point out all the causes which concurred to defeat these patriotic enterprises. But, doubtless, an erroneous choice of grapes was among the most effectual. I believe that, in every instance, the attempt was made by the introduction of foreign vines; not adapted to our soil and climate. It is a fact well known to all who have taken the pains to make themselves at all acquainted with the subject, that the vine when transplanted from one country to another, always changes its character; and if it succeeds at all, makes a totally different wine, and requires also, a treatment totally different, as well in making the wine, as in the cultivation. Hence it need not surprise us if former attempts, made with foreign vines, and managed by foreign cultivators, proved unsuccessful. It must now, I think, be admitted, that if the early experiments had been made upon grapes inured to the climate, and with the kind of culture suited to our own country, they would not have been unsuccessful. This seems to be fully established by recent experience; and hence I would advise all who undertake the culture of the vine, to direct their attention to our *native vines*, and of preference to such as experience shows will flourish and ripen in their own immediate vicinity. Upon this system there is not a State in the Union which could not have a supply of good wine for its own consumption, and even a surplus for exportation.

It will be easily conceived, that from the little attention given to our native grapes, heretofore, it would not be in my power, nor in that of any other person to describe the different kinds which may be used for making wine. Hence, I shall confine myself in the sequel of this number, to a description of those which I have in my vineyard, and which have, therefore, been the subjects of my observation.

Of these, the sorts of grapes proper for making wine are the following:

No. 1. BLANDS MADEIRA—Is a very good Grape, either for the table or making wine. It is of a good size, with moderate sized clusters, on which the berries hang loosely; in some places they are of an amber color—in others of a pale red or brick color: with me they are purple, with a bloom on them. They ripen from the 20th of September, to the middle of October, according to the season.

2. CATAWBA.—This is a very beautiful large Grape, with good sized clusters.—Where I first got them they were a beautiful black color, and a very good grape for the table. With me, they are of a dark purple, with a beautiful bloom on them, and have somewhat of a musky flavor. They make a delicious wine, that suits all palates. I could not trace from whence they were originally brought; but the late Mr. Scholl, at Clarksburg, Montgomery county, Maryland, called them the Catawba; from which circumstance, I presume, they came from North Carolina. J. Johnston, Esq. of Frederick County, Maryland, has them also, and from whom I got cuttings. They are exactly the same kind I got from Mrs. Scholl; and, although they have changed their color and flavour with me, I think if they are planted on a slaty soil, such as I got them from, that they would resume their original flavour and appearance; but I am very certain that mine will make the best wine. These are the grapes I called the Tokay—owing to a foreign gentleman, who said he was sure they were the true Tokay, such as he had seen growing in Hungary; but, from the general appearance of the vine, &c. I am very certain that they are indigenous to our country.

3. SCHUYLKILL MUSCADELL.—This Grape, as I was informed by the late Mr. Bartram, of Kingsessing, near Philadelphia, was found on or near the Schuylkill river, by a Mr. Alexander, who was gardener to one of the Mr. Penn's, who was Governor of Pennsylvania before the Revolution; and he thought it so superior to all other Fox-grapes, that he introduced it into Mr. Penn's garden; from whence it made its way, by the name of Alexander's Grape; and I also got it by the name of the English Fox Grape, when I was collecting cuttings for my Vineyard. Of this, I have made a very fine wine. It is of a deep purple, and has a pulp.

Quere.—Is not this the Grape Wm. Penn makes mention of, in his letter to the Free Society of Traders, dated the 16th of August, 1663? "The great red Grape, (now ripe,) called by ignorance the *Fox-Grape*, because of the relish it hath with unskilful palates, is in itself an extraordinary grape; and, by art, doubtless may be cultivated to an excellent wine—if not so sweet, little inferior to Frontinac."

4. CLIFTON'S CONSTANTIA.—This Grape, as the late William Clifton, of Southwark, Philadelphia, informed me, came up by chance in his garden, and run up two cherry trees; from whence a Mrs. L. got it and sent it over the country, by the name of the Cape of Good Hope, or Constantia grape. It is a very tolerable grape for the table, and makes a good wine. It is a thick skinned grape, with a pulp in it, without much flavour; but when it is perfectly ripe, it is very sweet. It is of a deep purple color.

5. WORTHINGTON.—This grape was found near Annapolis in Maryland. It is a black grape, not so large as a fox grape, with a thick skin, ripens later than the fox grape, and when perfectly ripe, is tolerably sweet. There is a considerable austerity in the wine of this grape, but it mixes well with the Schuylkill and Constantia grape wine; and rather improves both.

6. THE LUFBOROUGH GRAPE—Is an uncommonly large fox grape, which I found in this District, on Mr. Lufborough's land. It makes a very high colored rich wine, and finely flavoured. Foreign gentlemen generally call it delicious. The fruit is of a deep purple color, very sweet, with some of that peculiar tang that fox grapes generally have. These six kinds are all great bearers, and generally makes good wines, and sometimes excellent; and when we are able to make it in large quantities, and ferment it in large vats, I have no doubt but that wines will be made in this country superior to most foreign wines.

These six varieties I particularly recommend to make wine of. The latter four varieties I have never known to fail, and the other two very seldom; and never, where they are properly pruned, do they produce less than half a crop, and that is but once in eight years. I am speaking from my own experience.

I have several other varieties of grapes, but have not yet had them in sufficient quantities to make wine of.

From the Charleston Courier.

The greatest race on record.—On Saturday last, the annual races over the Washington Course terminated, with one of the greatest trials of speed and bottom ever exhibited on this or any other course in Europe or America. The horses that had run during the three preceding days, were handicapped for the Cup on Saturday, and as the racing of the week had exhibited some fine horses, every one anticipated a severe contest. At the hour of entrance, three horses were given in to the Stewards, Col. Spann's Bertrand, who won the first day, Mr. Davenport's horse Aratus, who won the second, and Mr. Harrison's Kate, that had won the sweepstake. The speed and excellence of Aratus and Kate, were no secret to the sportsmen, and being from the same stable, the friends of Bertrand, (always a favorite on this turf,) saw that a dreadful strife awaited him with such fearful odds opposed. Col. Spann decided against running his horse, and it was expected at this moment there would be no race. Mr. Harrison at this juncture, agreed to draw one of the horses from his stable, in order to contribute to the amusement of the vast assemblage of persons present. After this determination was made, Col. Spann, being satisfied that his horse could lose nothing of his well-earned reputation, by being beaten in such an unequal match, and being equally desirous to contribute to the sports of the turf, agreed to run his horse, altho' both Aratus and Kate should run, and notified Mr. Harrison of his determination.

As soon as it was positively known that the three horses would run, the most knowing sportsmen were against Bertrand, but would only take the field against him.—Many bets were made in that way, Bertrand against the field; many were made upon the several heats. Never was greater anxiety manifested, than was witnessed at the starting, and at the word, the three went off in handsome style. In the first round, it was distinctly seen that Aratus was to make his greatest effort for the heat, and Kate was just to drop within the distance. Bertrand kept close upon the haunches of Aratus, and when at fit parts of the course, would, under whip and spur, push him to the utmost of his speed. The two horses were never separated a length, and for the last half mile, the push was dreadful, and the speed of the horses so nearly equal, that the heat was gained by Aratus by half a neck. Kate just came within her distance.

The friends of Bertrand at this moment, were desponding, and the betters of "the field against Bertrand," were more numerous and confident. The second heat afforded many bets, the friends of Bertrand taking him against Aratus. It was now foreseen that Kate was to take the second heat, if possible, knowing the inability of Aratus to run such another heat with so dreadful a competitor as Bertrand. In the first round of the second heat, Kate passed ahead very gallantly, and Bertrand near to her, whilst Aratus kept at a doubtful distance, and from his position, it could not well be determined what was his object, many believing he would make a push in the third round, and if successful, decide the race in two heats. Bertrand kept a very even course, and whilst he was looking out ahead, took care to drop Aratus so far astern as to fear nothing from him. A friend to the success of Bertrand, who was on the back of the course for the purpose of regulating the running of him according to circumstances, as soon as he saw Aratus did not intend to try for the heat, and knowing the speed of Kate, directed the rider of Bertrand to fall within his distance, and let Kate have the heat. Bertrand was accordingly moderated in his speed, which was soon discovered by the wily Bob Woody, who was riding Kate, when he hauled up. As soon as Bertrand's rider saw Kate in hand, he determined to steal a march upon him, if possible, and in the last quarter gave the whip and spur to Bertrand, and pushed Kate so closely, that the heat was won by half a length only by Kate—Aratus just fell within his distance.

After this heat, the bets were four to three against Bertrand, taking the field against him. The feelings of all, that were before indifferent, were now enlisted in favor of Bertrand. They saw a noble gallant animal, brought through two heats under whip and spur by numbers, and successful combination and management.—His friends that backed him at starting were now fearful of the issue—but on talking with the rider of Bertrand, they were somewhat relieved, he declared the certainty of his ability to take the next heat; and his belief, that if he had not been directed to ease his horse, the third round of the second heat, he could have beaten it.

The third heat was entered upon with the most intense anxiety. The friends of Bertrand came out warmly in his favor now, and offered bets for the heat; many were taken—Bertrand now had to make a great exertion, for if this heat was lost, all was lost, but reputation. He took the track early in the heat, and by hard running, kept it throughout, beating Kate about a length, Aratus just falling within the distance. The burst of exultation at this success was loud and long continued—Bertrand had exhibited himself capable of great and long continued effort. The friends of Bertrand had regained much confidence—they saw that Kate was put hors du combat, but they still saw Aratus comparatively fresh for the contest, having run at his ease, during Kate's contest with Bertrand.

The fourth heat Kate was drawn, and Bertrand and Aratus were now to decide the contest single handed. Aratus had been saved two successive heats, and Bertrand had run three successive heats, under whip and spur. At starting, Aratus exhibited the advantages of his rest, and took the lead, Bertrand hanging upon his haunches. In the second round, Bertrand made a desperate push, and ran locked with Aratus for near half a mile. Expectation was on tiptoe at this juncture, and when at the turn, Bertrand was compelled to fall in, all feared for the result. On the third and last round, at the same point, Bertrand made his last push, and succeeded in passing his antagonist, and taking the track. Aratus now hung on his haunches until the last quarter, when the great and last effort was made, and the heat was won by Bertrand by half a length. The burst of joy, at this moment was long, loud, severe, and reiterated again and again. The great horse of the South had performed the greatest race on record. Bertrand's reputation was now placed beyond the reach of contingencies. The Eagle that was hawked at by moping owls had not only escaped unhurt, but had risen to a more sublime and towering height. Bertrand was now one of the first horses in the world. The great reputation he had already gained, left him now without a rival. All were gratified at his victory. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs in exultation, and their smiles of joy gave a new lustre to their beauty. Congratulations seemed to be passing between all. The great trial had resulted in favor of the great horse.—So fine a race was never run on the Washington course, and the oldest sportsmen averred they never saw any thing superior on any turf. The day was very warm.—The sun bright and clear, and all seemed delighted and charmed with the sports of the day. The following is the time of running:

1st heat 5m. 47½s. 2d heat 5m. 47½s. 3d heat, 5m. 53½s. 4th heat, 5m. 53½s.

Thus 12 miles was run in 23 minutes, 22 seconds.

The great Eclipse race, between that horse and Henry, in May, 1823, was 12 miles in 23m. 50s.

Bertrand has won the three first days over the Charleston course for the last three years, and two handicap purses. Bertrand has never been beaten four miles, and is now considered the first horse in America. He is without injury from the race, and we hope to witness his powers the next year. We understand there will be running every day in the week next year, and from the flourishing and permanent state of the Club, who have determined to purchase the Course, and apply for an act of incorporation, the Charleston Races will offer to strangers many inducements to visit them.

The citizens of Charleston will add to the sports, in future, by a plate to be run for on the Tuesday preceding the regular races.

A Bachelor's description of what a wife ought to be.—Amiable, affectionate, agreeable, artless, affable, accomplished, amorous, beautiful, benign, benevolent, chaste, charming, candid, cheerful, complaisant, careful, charitable, clean, civil, coy, constant, dutiful, dignified, elegant, easy, engaging, even, entertaining, faithful, fond, free, faultless, good, graceful, generous, governable, good-humored, handsome, humane, harmless, healthy, heavenly-minded, intelligent, interesting, industrious, ingenious, just, kind, lively, liberal, lovely, modest, merciful, neat, notable, obedient, open, obliging, pretty, prudent, pious, polite, pleasing, pure, peaceable, righteous, sociable, submissive, sensible, tall, temperate, true, unreserved, virtuous, well-formed, *wealthy*, young.

Don't be discourged, if in the outset of life things do not go on smoothly. It seldom happens that the hopes we cherish of the future are realized. The path of life, in the prospect, appears smooth and level enough, but when we come to travel it we find it all up hill, and generally rough enough. The journey is a labourious one, whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it so, to our disappointment if we have built on any other calculation. To endure what is to be endured with as much cheerfulness as possible—and to elbow our way as easily as we can through the great crowd, hoping for little, yet striving for much, is perhaps the true plan. But,

Don't be discouraged, if occasionally you slip down by the way, and your neighbors tread over you a little; in other words don't let a failure or two dishearten you—accidents happen, miscalculations will sometimes be made; things will often turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies in April, sometimes cloudy and sometimes clear and favorable: sometimes those who have long stood before the world are very rotten at the core. From sources such as these you may be unexpectedly deceived; & you will naturally feel sore under such deceptions; but to these you must become used; if you fare as most of the people do, they will lose their novelty before you grow grey; and you will learn to trust men cautiously. It would be folly to despair of again seeing the sun, because to-day is stormy, so it is unwise to sink into despondency when fortune frowns, since, in the common course of things, she may be surely expected to smile again. And again—

Don't be discouraged, if you are deceived in the people of the world. It often happens that men wear borrowed characters, as well as borrowed clothes. Examine them closely, before you allow them great opportunities to injure you.

Don't be discouraged under any circumstances. Go steadily forward. Rather consult your own conscience, than the opinions of men, though the last is not to be disregarded. Be industrious, be frugal, be honest; deal in perfect kindness with all that come in your way, exercising a neighborly and obliging spirit in your whole intercourse, and if you do not prosper as rapidly as any of your neighbors, depend upon it you will be happy.

The smallest pair of scissors probably ever made are now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Imber, cutler, High street, in this city. They are only three-twentieths of an inch in length, each part about the thickness of a horse hair, firmly riveted, and they open and shut freely. They are contained in a common sized stocking-needle, drilled hollow, of which the head screws off; the whole is enclosed in a neat ivory case, with a silver top. The scissors and cases were manufactured by Mr. Imber's father, who has attained his 70th year, and lost one eye by an accident, the sight of the other being also much impaired.—*London paper.*

Unhappy difference between 'twas and 'tis.

When first I wed—What joy! what bliss!
'Twas now a smile, and then a kiss—
'Twas omnia vincit amor!

But now, as Bet is fond of brawls,
And children make a thousand squalls,
'Tis omnia vincit clamor!

None but those we are nearly concerned for, or are to answer for, should make us solicitous about their conduct. The way to live easy, is to mind our own business, and leave others to take care of theirs.

One day during the winter, the Duchess of Mazarine conceived the idea of giving a *fete champetre* at her splendid mansion in Paris. She assembled an immense crowd in her *salon*, then just *decore*, and dazzling with mirrors, which covered the walls of the apartment from the ceiling to the floor. At the extremity of the *salon* was a cabinet full of foliage and flowers, and on opening a gate a transparency was to appear, showing a real flock of sheep, very white and well washed, defiling in the woodland, and led by a shepherdess, a dancer from the opera. While this ingenious scene was preparing, and the company were dancing in the saloon, the imprisoned sheep escaped, it is not known how, and without dog or shepherdess, suddenly burst into the saloon, dispersed the dancers, and began butting their heads against the mirrors. The leaps and bleatings of the affrighted flock, the noise they made in breaking the mirrors to pieces, the cries and flights of the women, the roars of laughter from the dancers, formed a much more amusing scene than that of the pastoral, which the company lost by this accident.—[Madame de Genlis' Memoirs.]

Vanity.—A man who is proud of his property, will sometimes call himself poor that you may soothe his fancy by contradicting him. A great beauty, likewise, will pretend to believe that she makes an ordinary appearance, and

"In hopes of contradiction, oft will say,
Methinks I look most horribly to-day."

The most effectual way to mortify such persons, is to pretend to believe them, and to acknowledge that there is some truth in their assertions.

FOREIGN.

New York, March 1.

The brig Commodore Barry arrived in the Delaware from Liverpool, brings English dates to the 13th of January, of which the following details are all that had reached Philadelphia.

Capt. Tubbs, of the brig Commodore Barry, arrived this morning in the steam boat, leaving his brig below at New Castle. Capt. T. sailed from Liverpool on the 13th of January; but he unfortunately left all his papers and letters on board the brig, which will not reach the city before evening.

The "panic" in the money market had nearly ceased, and commercial confidence was in a fair way of being fully re-established.

But intelligence of far greater moment has been brought by Captain Tubbs. It is that the Archduke Constantine has positively waived his claim to the throne in favor of his brother Nicholas, and that the latter has been crowned Emperor of Russia. Captain T. has a note from his consignee stating that this news had been confirmed by despatches received by the Russian Minister at London.

Whether Constantine is to be King of Poland or Emperor of Constantinople, remains to be seen.

London, Jan. 5.

The letters this morning give a gloomy picture of many parts of the country. Artisans, and laborers in general, have been thrown out of work in great numbers. In Gloucestershire, 1,800 have been discharged by one firm, and 600 by another.

Norfolk, February 27.

Daring Outrage.—On Saturday evening last, the Fayetteville stage was interrupted in its progress towards Murfreesborough, when about two miles distant (on the south side) from that town, by four men, each driving a cart, who on seeing the stage approach, formed a line across the road with their carts and began shouting like savages and uttering the most horrid oaths. The driver begged them to make room for him to pass, and not endanger the lives of his passengers and perhaps their own by attempting to stop him; but he was only answered by a fresh volley of shouts and imprecations; finally, he made a dash between two of them, but unfortunately broke some part of his gear in the attempt to pass, and was compelled to draw up in order to repair it. There were three gentlemen passengers in the stage, who remonstrated with the carters on the impropriety of their conduct, and entreated them to desist, but to no purpose; they continued their yells and abuse, to which they now added threats of assassination, (declaring they were armed with daggers,) and were in fact about to attack the stage, each carrying a heavy club, when the driver took his seat and drove on. The assailants then in a trice disengaged their horses from the carts, mounted them and pursued the stage at full speed till they overtook it, when the passengers, in order to intimidate them, threatened to fire upon them, though in reality they had nothing to fire with. This probably had the desired effect, for the pursuers soon after turned off and left them, at the same time calling out to the driver that they would "do his business for him the next time he came along that road."

On the arrival of the stage at Murfreesborough, and the above adventure being related, it was ascertained that the men were all of one family, of the name of *Johnson*, and that they had left Murfreesborough that evening in a state of riotous intoxication. It is hoped, for the peace and safety of the community and the dignity of the laws, that the public authorities will not suffer this flagrant outrage to pass unnoticed. It is wonderful that the stage horses (four in number,) composing one of the finest teams in the country, did not take fright and run away with the stage; but it appeared as if these noble animals were abashed at seeing the degradation of their miscalled superiors, or deemed it a disgrace to run from such *yahoos*.—*Herald.*

Rail Roads.—New York, the first in Canals, is about to be the first in Rail Roads, among the States of the Union. Stephen Van Rensselaer and G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esqs. have petitioned the Legislature of New York for the charter of a company to erect a rail road between the Mohawk and Hudson rivers, between which the great Erie Canal now extends, to obviate the difficulty and loss of time in passing the canal from Schenectady to Albany, in consequence of the great number of locks and the circuitous route. The time taken in passing on the canal between the two places is stated to be frequently two days, while on the rail road, passengers and goods may be carried in a few hours—the distance we believe is only 16 or 18 miles by the turnpike, the route, probably, of the contemplated rail road—and the expense will not be greater than that on the canal.

Paper from Shavings.—The Boston Palladium contains a communication that the writer has in his possession some specimens of brown wrapping and bleached and unbleached writing paper, which he saw manufactured in England a few months ago from pine shavings only. The texture is said to be firmer than that of paper manufactured from the ordinary materials. The discovery was patented in England in June last.

One hundred and one.—Observing, on Sunday last, for the first time, a large new stone Methodist church, with school rooms under it, in Willett between Grand and Broome streets, we recollected that it made the number of places of public worship in New York amount to 101.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, February 27.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and, after the Journal had been read—

Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, rose, and said: It becomes, Mr. President, my melancholy duty to announce to this House, that my respected colleague, the FATHER OF THE SENATE, is no more. After a faithful and uninterrupted service in this body, of more than twenty-one years, he has fallen, in the fullness of his honors, and in the midst of his usefulness. Though he had lived to see almost every friend who had entered with him into public life (and all with whom he served were his friends) successively retiring from the busy scene, or swept from the stage of existence—though he had for many years found himself the *oldest member* of the Senate, yet he had not much passed the meridian of life, and we might have flattered ourselves with the hope that a long course of honor and usefulness was still before him. Mr. Gaillard took his seat in the Senate on the 31st of January, 1805, and it is perhaps the highest tribute we could possibly pay to his memory to state, that he was four times successively re-elected to his high trust, and retained to his last hour the confidence of his fellow citizens. In 1810, (when he had been but five years a member,) Mr. Gaillard was elected President pro tempore of the Senate, to which office he was *nine times* most honorably chosen, having, for a period of *fourteen years*, presided over the deliberations of this Assembly. I am sensible that it is not admissible, on an occasion like the present, to indulge myself in a studied eulogium on the virtues of our departed friend; and I deeply regret that the office of touching briefly on his character, had not fallen to the lot of one who could have spoken from long experience, and in the eloquent language of an early and well-tried friendship. My personal acquaintance with my late colleague was comparatively of recent date. Since I have served with him, however, in this House, the mutual exchange of kind offices has never been, for a moment, interrupted, even by those unhappy differences of opinion which plant thorns in the path of the politician, and often estrange the dearest friends. Judging of his past course by what I have myself witnessed, and by the concurring testimony of his associates, I will not be accused of doing more than simple justice to the memory of our friend, when I say, that, during a term of service altogether unexampled in this body, he conciliated universal esteem and confidence. In his private intercourse with the members, his mildness and urbanity won all hearts. In fulfilling his duties as a Senator, the solidity of his judgment and his dignified and unostentatious deportment elicited the esteem and commanded the respect of his associates. But it was in the performance of the high duties of the presiding officer of the Senate, (which he discharged for a longer period than has fallen to the lot of any other man) that the conspicuous traits of his character were most fully developed. The ease and fidelity with which he fulfilled these duties,—always arduous, and often of the most difficult and delicate nature—his perfect command of temper—exemplary patience—strict impartiality, and clear discernment—have never been surpassed, and seldom equalled.—Whatever might be the state of his health, no labor was too great for his industry, no privation too severe for his patience. So thorough was his acquaintance with parliamentary forms, and especially with the practice of this House, and such was the confidence reposed in his justice, that his opinion on all questions of order was considered as a binding authority. Though Mr. Gaillard was not in the habit of engaging in debate, yet, when it became necessary for him to explain the grounds of his decision, or to shed the lights of his experience on questions before the Senate, no man could express himself with more simplicity, perspicuity, or force. I know not how better to sum up the merits of the deceased, than in the words of my venerable friend, (Mr. Macon, whose eulogy is in common praise,) and who lately declared "that Mr. Gaillard was designed by nature to preside over such an assembly *as this*"—thus assigning to him, as his appropriate sphere, a station of no common dignity and duties of a most exalted nature. Such was the man whose loss we are this day called upon to deplore. On this occasion it becomes us to mourn; and I know, that paying the highest honors to his memory, we are giving utterance to the feelings of every member of the Senate, by whom the recollection of the virtues of our deceased brother will be long and fondly cherished.

Mr. Dickerson, after some appropriate and feeling remarks, offered the following resolutions, which were successively and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of the Honorable JOHN GAILLARD, deceased, which will take place at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning: that the Senate will attend the same and that notice of this event be given to the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of the Honorable JOHN GAILLARD, deceased, their late associate, will go into mourning for him for one month by the usual mode of wearing crape round the left arm.

Resolved, That, as an additional mark of respect for the memory of the Honorable JOHN GAILLARD, the Senate do now adjourn.

The Senate then adjourned, accordingly, to eleven o'clock to-morrow.

Wednesday, March 1.

Mr. Randolph moved that the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate such information as may be in the possession of the Executive, touching the principles and practice of the Spanish American States, or any of them, late colonies of old Spain, in regard to Negro slavery.

Mr. R. gave notice that he should respectfully ask for the consideration of the resolution to-morrow morning.

On motion of Mr. Macon, it was ordered that a member be appointed on the Committee of Foreign Relations, to supply the vacancy occasioned therein by the decease of Mr. Gaillard; and Mr. Sanford was appointed.

Mr. Benton, from the select committee to which was referred the proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States with respect to the appointment of Senators and Representatives to offices under the Federal Government, made an argumentative report on the subject, of considerable length, and, it may be added, of much ability, concluding with proposing the passage of the following Joint Resolution, on the principle of which, the report states, the committee was unanimous:

"*Resolved, &c* That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution:

No Senator or Representative shall be appointed to any civil office, place, or emolument, under the authority of the United States, until the expiration of the Presidential term in which such person shall have served as a Senator or Representative."

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and continued with closed doors until four o'clock; and then adjourned.

Thursday, March 2.

The Senate took up the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Randolph, calling on the President of the United States for certain information.

After a few remarks by Mr. Hayne, suggesting the expediency of postponing, and moving to postpone, for a few days, a final decision on the resolution—

Mr. Randolph rose and addressed the Senate on the subject, in a speech of nearly two hours' duration.

On motion of Mr. Hayne, the resolution was then laid on the table; and

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 24.

The following sketch of the Speech of Mr. Saunders, of N. C. on Mr. McDuffie's proposition to amend the constitution, is from the National Intelligencer.

He commenced by observing, that as one of the propositions now under discussion had had its origin in the Legislature of his own state, he hoped to be pardoned for trespassing on the time of the committee by presenting his views on the subject generally.

He then went into a brief review of the history of the Constitution, and concluded that it was the original intention of the framers of that instrument to give the Presidential election to the People. He next entered into a general comparison of the two rival modes of choosing the Electors, by general ticket and by districts; and replied to the objections of Messrs. Storrs and Archer, inveighing against the confusion arising from so many different modes of choosing the Presidential electors—and endeavored to shew that the district principle was not inconsistent with the nature of the compact with the Southern States; but, if an attempt should be made in the lower House to alter it, they should look to the Senate and their own Legislatures for protection. He disapproved the usurpation of power by the State Legislatures, and denied that the general ticket gave a true expression of the sentiments of a majority in even a single State, because two weak parties united against a strong one, and thus put it in the minority, though it was in truth the majority—and he went on to show, that, by this plan, one third of the People of the United States would be able to choose a President against the will of the remaining two thirds. He defended the principles of caucus nomination, and vindicated those who attended the one held to recommend Mr. Crawford. He insisted that the only true principle of control was that found at the ballot box.

In favor of the second resolution, he insisted on the People's right to choose their own rulers from the President downward—and combatted the argument drawn from a compromise between the large and small States, contending that it was the interest of the small States to conciliate the large for their support and defence. Some surrender ought to be made by each for the public good. He repeated the objections of Mr. McDuffie on the subject of Executive influence, and concluded by reminding the committee that the resolutions under discussion, proposed no actual alteration of the Constitution, but a mere inquiry into the public will, as, if adopted by the House, the resolutions must then go to all the States, each of whom would have an opportunity of passing on them. This, he contended, they ought to have offered to them by the House, and not be left to that course which the Constitution provides only for extreme cases.

The motion for the rising of the committee was made by Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia.

Monday, February 27.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the death of the Honorable John Gaillard, and that his funeral was appointed to take place to-morrow, at eleven o'clock; whereupon,

Mr. Wilson, of South Carolina, presented the following:

Resolved, unanimously, That the House will attend the funeral of the Hon. JOHN GAILLARD, late a member of the Senate from South Carolina, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.; and, as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, will go into mourning, and wear crape for thirty days.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Drayton, of S. C. moved an adjournment—but withdrew his motion at the request of Mr. Tucker, of S. C. who moved that, when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at half past ten o'clock, which was agreed to; and then, on motion of Mr. Wilson,

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, March 1.

Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Rules of this House be so altered and amended, that the Speaker shall be elected *viva voce*.

This resolution lies on the table for one day.

Thursday, March 2.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. McLane, of Del. in the Chair, on the amendment to the Constitution, proposed by Mr. McDuffie.

Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, rose and addressed the Committee in opposition to the second resolution of Mr. McDuffie, which proposes the districting of all the States for the election of President; and in favor of the first resolution, so far as respects the removal of the Presidential election from the House of Representatives; but proposing, in case of a failure by the Electoral College, to send the election to the Legislatures of the different States, each State to have one vote.

Washington, Feb. 27.

The duty devolves upon us of announcing to our readers the death of that faithful public servant the Honorable JOHN GAILLARD, a Member of the Senate of the United States from the State of South-Carolina, and the acting President, for several years past, in occasional absences of the Vice President, of that body. He expired at his lodgings in this City, yesterday, a little after 4 o'clock P. M. of a complaint by which he has been much afflicted of late years, and of which the fatal termination has been for some time expected—*National Intell.*

Washington, Feb. 28.

The annunciation of the death of the Honorable John Gaillard, the oldest Member, for several years past, of the Senate of the United States, has caused a cessation, for a day or two, of the labors of Congress. Such cessation is the courtesy usually shewn to the memory of any member of either House, departing this life whilst engaged in public service. It is peculiarly proper, when the country loses the services of such a man as Mr. Gaillard, one of the most efficient, and at the same time one of the most amiable, men in public life. His character is very appropriately pourtrayed in the address, by which his worthy colleague announced his death.

Washington, March 1.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the Funeral of the Honorable John Gaillard, the two Houses of Congress met pursuant to their adjournment on Monday. At half past ten o'clock, the House of Representatives, preceded by their Speaker and Clerk, proceeded to the Senate Chamber, where the Senate were already assembled, and took the seats reserved for them. The corpse having been brought from the lodgings of the deceased, was placed in the area in the middle of the Senate Chamber: it was enclosed in a coffin covered with black velvet, with gilt furniture and mouldings, and surmounted by a gilt plate inscribed with the name and age of the deceased. The Speaker of the House of Representatives took his seat on the left of the Vice President—having on his left the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House, and the Sergeants-at-Arms of both Houses. On the right sat the President of the United States; and in front, the Mourners and Committee of Arrangement, wearing white scarfs—as did the Chaplains of both Houses and the attending Physician. Dr. Staughton, Chaplain to the Senate, then rose, and read the ninetieth psalm; after which he delivered a short but appropriate address, the latter part of which was directed particularly to the members of Congress. The Rev. Mr. Post, Chaplain to the House of Representatives, made a solemn prayer; when, after a short pause, the Secretary of the Senate read the order of Procession, and, as the several bodies and individuals were named, they rose and took their places in the Procession. The coffin was lifted, and borne out of the Capitol to the hearse. A train of about sixty Carriages fell successively into line, and the whole proceeded to the burial ground, where are deposited, under plain stone monuments, the remains of the members of both Houses who have died while attending their official duties at this place.

The weather was gloomy, and the sad aspect of the landscape, seen through a misty atmosphere, contributed to heighten the impression produced by the solemn cavalcade, as it journeyed slowly toward the "city of silence;" where are entombed forever all the hopes, and plans, and anxieties, of earthly ambition, and lost in one forgotten dust the momentary distinctions which so engross and agitate us brief sojourners on life's transient scene.—*Nat. Intel.*

To Congressmen.—Phocion was preferred before Demosthenes, in that he always filled his speeches with substantial matter. He was sparing of rhetoric, and full of reason.

It is stated, as on authority [illegible] adelphia Democratic Press, that [illegible] ter has determined to enter [illegible] service, and that he is about [illegible] of his friends in the city of W[illegible] preparatory to his departure [illegible] which he expects to do in a few

A subsequent number of the [illegible] contains the following, in the [illegible] communication:

Commodore Porter has not [illegible] mined to enter into the Mexican [illegible] The true state of the case is [illegible] on a visit to Mexico on leave [illegible] there to determine whether it [illegible] most advisable for him to accept [illegible] the offer which was, some time [illegible] dered to him, and which has been [illegible] repeated by the Mexican Gover[illegible]

In the Virginia House of Del[illegible] lowing report and resolutions [illegible] dopted by a large majority.

"The committee, to whom was [illegible] much of the Governor's communi[illegible] lates to the act of Congress, [illegible] ditional duties on foreign arti[illegible] promotion of American manufa[illegible] to those acts directing surve[illegible] for roads and canals, prepara[illegible] eral system of internal improve[illegible] bestowed upon the subject the [illegible] which its importance demands, [illegible] the following report:

"This General Assembly having reviewed the resolutions of [illegible] 1798, and the report in support [illegible] 1799, and deeming the compact [illegible] they are a commentary, as well [illegible] powers which it delegates to the [illegible] ernment, and the rights which [illegible] to the States, doth now again [illegible] ly declare a warm attachment to [illegible] of the States, to maintain which [illegible] all its powers; and that, for this [illegible] their duty to watch over and [illegible] infraction of those principles, which [illegible] tute the only basis of that union, [illegible] faithful observance of them can [illegible] its existence, and the public happ[illegible]

"And doth further explicitly and [illegible] rily declare, that it views the pow[illegible] federal government, "as resulting [illegible] compact, to which the states are [illegible] limited by the plain sense and [illegible] the instrument constituting that [illegible] no farther valid than they are [illegible] the grants enumerated in that [illegible] that, in case of a deliberate, [illegible] dangerous exercise of other powers [illegible] ed by the said compact, the [illegible] parties thereto, have the right [illegible] duty bound, to interpose, for [illegible] progress of the evil, and for [illegible] within their respective limits, the [illegible] rights and liberties, appertaining [illegible]

"In the opinion of this General [illegible] the principles here asserted, and [illegible] ing contained in the said report [illegible] full force against the powers assumed [illegible] gress, in the act imposing additional [illegible] on foreign articles for the promotion [illegible] rican manufactures, and the acts [illegible] surveys of routes for roads and [illegible] paratory to a general system of [illegible] provement: Be it therefore,

"1. *Resolved* That the imposition [illegible] duties by the Congress of the United [illegible] purpose of protecting and encouraging [illegible] manufactures, is an unconstitutional [illegible] power.

"2. *Resolved*. That the Congress of the [illegible] States does not possess the power, under [illegible] tution, to adopt a general system of internal [illegible] ment in the States, as a national measure.

"3. *Resolved*, That the appropriation [illegible] by the Congress of the United States [illegible] roads and Canals in the States, is a violation [illegible] Constitution."

New York, Febru[illegible]

It was reported at Boston on Wednesday morning, that letters had been received at Leghorn, mentioning that an American frigate, and a Sloop of War, were [illegible] there. Letters from Leghorn as late as the 24th of December, have been received in this City, which say nothing of such occurrence.—*Mercantile Advertiser.*

As a proof of the advantages [illegible] Napier press lately imported from [illegible] for the use of this paper and the [illegible] vertiser, our edition of country papers [illegible] sisting of 1920 copies, has been [illegible] without unusual exertion in an hour [illegible] minutes: with an ordinary press [illegible] exertion, the same could not have been [illegible] complished in less than six hours and [illegible]

N. Y. Advertiser.

We have remarked the ensuing [illegible] graph in a very eloquent Irish paper [illegible] which we have just read, on Catholic [illegible] cipation. The assertion of the writer [illegible] the character of *news* for us.—*Nat. Int.*

"The attention of America has been [illegible] directed to Ireland as that of France and [illegible] that an invasion of Ireland, in the event of [illegible] war, is a favorite speculation in that country [illegible] one which the government of the States, [illegible] clined, will not be able to resist. The Irish [illegible] have formed a powerful interest in America [illegible] their great activity and talents have given a [illegible] direction to the public mind of the country.

Hazard.—Observe the appearance [illegible] novice on his first introduction to the [illegible] table; well dressed, a gold watch [illegible] his pocket, his shirt ornamented with [illegible] and, perhaps, on his fingers two or [illegible] showy valuable rings. Soon after these [illegible] changes; the watch disappears, his [illegible] ornaments follow; his clothes, by degrees [illegible] become shabby, and his coat appears [illegible] toned up to the throat, either to hide [illegible] linen or the want of it; and he is [illegible] thankful for being admitted into the [illegible] to partake of some refreshments [illegible] served out by an impudent scoundrel [illegible] waiter, who at first treated him with [illegible] ing obsequiousness. Such is the [illegible] result of hazard.—*The St. Louis [illegible]*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 8, 1826.

Washington, March 4.

...ate.—The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business within ten minutes from the time of meeting. When the motion was made, the Vice-President addressed to the mover the propriety of deferring until the ordinary business of the session was completed; upon which, Mr. Bell suggested, that there were questions of great importance, of an Executive character, to come before them—more important than the common subjects which were usually acted on in their Legislative capacity; and he was, therefore, compelled to urge the taking of the question. A division was called, and the result was—Ayes, 15; Noes, 32.

...House of Representatives, yesterday, a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Houston, of Tennessee, instructing the Secretary of Accounts to report on the expediency of purchasing the Stationary by the piece, in order to ensure a better article than is now supplied. Private bills having precedence, the amendment of the Constitution was not taken up; but the House went into a committee on private bills. Some discussion took place on the bill authorizing the subscription for stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, but no question was taken.—*Nat. Jour.*

...documents, which we have found room for to-day, furnish an interesting sketch of the question between this country and that of Great Britain, relative to the boundery between the two nations on the Northwest Coast. The grounds assumed by each Government are clearly stated. The result of the whole is, that the matter yet remains open, with very little appearance of approximation to a settlement. It is very important that *the* question should be settled before *the coast* is: it is easy to perceive that time is the real means of removing the impediments to the adjustment of the difference between the two governments.—*Nat.*

From the Troy Sentinel.

Splendid Enterprize.—The Messrs. G. & C. Carvill, of New York, have just issued proposals for publishing an "American Review, or view of the History, Politics and Literature of each year." The volume of about 800 pages will be published in August, in each year, at $5

...work of this kind is much wanted, and would be of great utility as well as interest. We hope the American public would encourage the genius of Professor Everett's research and learning, in a work of which he announced by him two years ago; and perhaps, more important duties called him away from the design. He is now entertained, and it is hoped will not have been abandoned. Who can supply the materials of the proposed work, like the Messrs. Carvills, we do not know, but from intimations we have received, we are inclined to believe it will be ably conducted to fulfil its very important purpose.

New York, Feb. 24.

...was a day picked out of ten thousand. The thermometer stood nearly at the shade, and the fair sex fluttered in their best attire up and down Broadway for hours. Every thing that could smile on, was out yesterday for a breath of fresh air. The old bachelors left their *dreadnoughts*, and actually walked hours with the white glove between the finger and thumb, like the Diana's chaste temple. Even the fishmongers were pushing their canary cages out of doors, and made their first appearance in yellow bonnets and black ribbons over their shoulders. The pretty girls as plenty in the *promenade* as the sun, and after one turn in the warmth of the weather made them paint their cheeks. The young ladies their entrance early, and the beaux followed along in prime style. In the evening was quite full of splendor. Yesterday, a circumstance may happen oft and *Procreate.*

Singular facts.—It is singular that Congress assembled on a Sunday, that the death of the Sovereign from three times during the three preceding reigns; in succession of the death of Queen Anne, George II. on occasion of the death of George III. It is also remarkable that the reigns of the first three Georges would have occupied a space of time considerably exceeding a century; that the reigns of the first three Georges have occupied a similar period; that Edward II. ascended the throne November 21, 1307; Edward II, July 7, 1337; Edward England 104 years, 7 months and 14 days. As the reign of the late king ended on Saturday, the 29th of January, the time occupied by the three first Georges was 105 years, 5 months and 7 days.

"Nothing but novels is like feeding children on cakes and sweetmeats, which destroy the appetite, and make it unable to digest solid food."

Molasses, Sugar, &c.

The Steam Boat, *hourly expected*,
Bright Retailing Molasses.
Prime Porto Rico Sugar.
Baltimore Whiskey.
Green Coffee.

For sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

...brighten the prospects of North Carolina. When we consider the mighty progress the system of rail roads is making elsewhere, we are irresistibly led to believe that, in a few years more, North Carolina will realize some of its benefits.—*Western Carolinian.*

[Perhaps one of the most desirable results of the construction of a rail road on the route mentioned, would be the facility it would afford for transporting to market the proceeds of the exhaustless beds of iron ore with which some of the western counties of this state abound. This ore is now worked to a very limited extent, because it can find no market out of its immediate neighborhood, the cost of hauling being too great. But it might in the first instance be used in making the road, after which any quantity of it might be transported to this place and to all the intermediate country at a very trifling expense. We hope soon to see this important work commenced; and have not a doubt that it would be followed by all the happy results anticipated by the Editor of the Carolinian.

While on this subject, we would ask whether a rail road could be made in any part of the State to more advantage, as well for the sake of experiment as for its intrinsic utility, than from some convenient point in this town to the steam boat wharves in Lower Fayetteville? The quantity of produce and merchandize which is now, at much expense and with considerable delay, carted to and from Campbellton, would certainly justify the experiment in preference to any other part of the State.

That our roads generally in the southern country are bad, will not be disputed, and the reason why they are so, may be found in the manner in which they are repaired. Indeed *mending* the roads according to our present system, is almost synonimous with rendering them impassable. In the northern states almost universally, the mode of keeping the public roads in repair is different from that practised in this part of the country, and the consequence is, that they are remarkably fine. Instead of appointing Overseers, and making it their duty to call upon the farmers throughout a county, (frequently at inconvenient seasons) to send out their hands to work on the public highways, the roads are there kept in repair by annually letting out the work, in convenient parcels, to the lowest bidders. Care, of course, is taken by them, that the road of which they have the superintendence, never becomes bad, which is easily effected by a little work done in due season. The expense is defrayed by a light tax on the citizens at large, and indictments for bad roads, with which our dockets are filled, are never heard of there. This mode is such an one, as we should rejoice to see adopted in North Carolina. The public good and individual interest equally require attention to this important subject.—*Ral. Reg.*

Methodist Conference.—The annual Virginia Conference of the Methodist Church assembled at Plymouth on the 15th ult., and continued in session till the 23d. Between 60 and 70 Preachers were present. Bishops M'Kendree and Soule presided. The pulpits of the several Churches in Plymouth and Norfolk were offered to the Conference, and were occupied accordingly.

The most important public business which came before the Conference was, a proposition to establish a College within its bounds, for the education of their youth. In furtherance of this object, a Committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and circulate proposals for the erection of suitable buildings by subscription.

Lightning.—On Wednesday afternoon last, one of the chimnies attached to the dwelling house of Capt. Thomas Cobbs, of this city, was struck and totally destroyed by lightning. After striking the chimney, the fluid descended into the parlour, where it entered a clock, and proceeded down the pendulum; and, strange as it may appear, notwithstanding the case was literally torn to pieces, the works received no injury nor suffered the least interruption, are in operation at this time. Pictures and glass ware were broken, and bricks, andirons, tongs, &c. scattered all ovef the room. Although there were several ladies and children sitting in the same room, they fortunately received no other injury than a severe shock.—*Ral. Star.*

A few weeks ago, two men in one of the Eastern states were partially stripped, and publicly whipped in the open street, before several hundred of spectators: had they voluntarily exposed their persons in this manner, the law would have punished them.—Thus wears the world.

The Charlotteville (Va.) Gazette, of Saturday last, announces the decease [about 6 o'clock that morning] of *Francis W. Gilmer*, Esq. Few men ever entered the world, with brighter prospects than this accomplished man: learned in the law, possessed of the most profound attainments in general science and literature, celebrated while almost in youth, for the vigour and elegance of his pen in his beautiful Sketches of Virginia Orators—he promised to rise to a most distinguished place in a free country. It was but last September that he was appointed to fill that most important station the Law Chair of the University of Virginia; but fate forbade his services. The seeds of disease were sown deeply in his constitution; and death has cut him off in the midst of his career. In him, Virginia has lost one of the most accomplished of her sons.—*Richmond Enq.*

False Alarm.—Robberies have of late been so frequent on the highway near Philadelphia, that travellers "do fear each bush" a robber. A stout old farmer, not distinguished for personal courage, was travelling on the Norristown road before daybreak, and heard some one running after him, crying "Halloa—stop." The horse could not be urged forward, and the old man dismounted, and with the butt end of his whip, layed about the robber lustily, vociferating with stentorian lungs, "Fire—murder—thieves," when after a parley, he discovered the beaten robber to be—*his son*, who had been sent after him on a message.

Noah's Advocate.

The Governor of Connecticut has appointed the 24th of March as a day of fasting and prayer throughout that State.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

From our correspondent.

ARRIVED,

Brig Main, Story, Bastao, Gaudaloupe.
Brig Adams, Otis, St. Thomas.
Brig Mary, Soal, Barbadoes.
Schooner Regulator, McIlhenny, Charleston.
Schooner Loire, Harding, Charleston.
Schooner Celia, Carson, Charleston.
Brig Mary, Given, Port-au-Prince.

CLEARED,

Brig Frances Sophia, Snow, Demerara,
Brig Barzillia, Knight, Matanzas.
Brig Halcyon, Darling. New York.
Brig Mary, Andros, New York.
Brig Boston, Frost, Martinique.
Brig Sarah, Babbidge, New York.
Schooner Midas, Weeks, Norfolk.
Schooner Washington, Huff, Hayti.
Schooner Martha, Tollansbee, Philadelphia.

Next Wednesday!

The Drawing of the
OXFORD ACADEMY LOTTERY
Will take place in the City of Raleigh.
The following are the Capital Prizes:
$20,000, $15,000, $10,000,
$5,276, 2 of $5,000, 18 of 1,000, 36 of 500,
And a great number of smaller Prizes.
Price of Tickets $6, Shares in proportion, for sale at the Observer Office.

E. J. HALE.

March 8.

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business is wanted at this Office. March 7.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		*Qua'ty rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7 50	8
Brandy, Cogniac,	-	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	-	do		6
Peach,	-	do.	50	60
Bacon, - -		lb.		7½
Beeswax -		do.	30	32
Butter, -		do	12½	15
Bagging		yard,	21	25
Coffee, Prime Green,		lb.	20	21
2d qual.		do	15	18
Candles, Mould,		do	14	15
Spermaceti,		do		34
Cotton,		do	10	10½
Corn, -		bushel	90	100
Copperas -		lb.	4½	5
Flax -		do	15	16
Flaxseed, Rough,		bushel		75
Flour Sup. scarce		barrel.		6
Fine, do.		do	5½	
Fish, Herrings		do	4 00	4½
Mullet		do	6 00	
Feathers -		lb.	35	
Gin, Holland, -		gallon,	90	1 25
Country, -		do	43	45
Ginger -		lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10		50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12		do	5 00	6 00
Bottles		groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,		lb.		
West India,		do		
Iron, - -		100 lb.	5½	6
Indigo, Bengal		lb.	3 50	
Flotant		do	3 50	
Lime, - -		cask,	2 25	2 50
Lard -		lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting		do	30	35
Sole		do	28	30
Bridle		side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar		lb.	10	11
Logwood -		100 lb.	2 50	3
Molasses, -		gallon,	35	40
Nutmegs -		lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, cut, Assorted		do	7	8
Wrought		do	18	20
Nankeens, Blue		piece,	1 40	
Yellow		do	60	65
Shingles		1000	1 50	2 00
Oats, -		bush	50	60
Oil, Curriers		barrel.	18 00	20 00
Linseed		gallon.	80	1 00
Pork -		barrel.	8 00	9 00
Porter London,		dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,		do	2 50	3 00
Pepper, -		lb.	21	22
Pimento, -		do	30	
Plaster Paris,		ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,		Keg,	7 50	8
Others,		do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead		do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown		do		
Yellow Ochre		do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,		gallon,	1 00	1 25
Wind. Island.		do		
New-England,		do		5
Rice, - -		100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins -		box,	2 50	3 50
Rags -		lb.	2	0
Shot, -		Bag,	2 75	3 6
Sugar, Mus. Prime,		100 lb.	9	10
Common,		do	10	11
Loaf, -		lb.	20	25
Salt, Liverpool,		bush.	70	75
Turks Island,		do	70	75
St. Ubes, &c.		do		
Salts, Epsom		lb.	25	3
Glauber		do	6½	0
Steel, American		do	8	9
E. Blistered		do	16	18
German		do	17	18
Salt-Petre -		do	12	15
Tallow, -		do	10	11
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.		do	1 50	1 75
Hyson, -		do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,		100 lb.	5	6
Manufactured,		do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x -		box	16 00	18 00
Verdigrs, -		lb.	65	
Wheat, -		bush.	1	1 25
Whiskey, -		gallon,	40	42½
Wine, Madeira, L. P.		do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,		do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,		do	1 25	1 50
Port,		do	2 00	3 25
Malaga		do	80	

Selling Off,

At the most reduced rates, for
CASH OR CREDIT,
DRY GOODS, CROCKERY,
STRAW & LEGHORN BONNETS,
SHOES, BAGGING, &c.

E. E. LEWIS & CO.

March 8, 1826—57-8t

$20 Reward.

Hatters beware of a Swindler!!!

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 26th of February last, an apprentice Boy by the name of MOSES BUTLER, 19 years old, light hair, fair skin, about five feet four inches high; he is capable of deceiving the most discerning eye. It is probable he has made for Georgia, as he has had it in his power to secure funds at my expense, to take him to any part of the U. States. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering him to me at Fayetteville, N. C.

JAS. R. GEE.

March 7, 1826—3t

Notice.

AT March Term of Cumberland County Court, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the estate of John Patterson, deceased. He therefore hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said deceased, to come forward and make immediate payment to Hugh McLean, who is authorised to receive the same, and all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, properly authenticated, to him, within the time prescribed by law.

DANIEL PATTERSON, *Adm'r.*

Further Notice.

ON Friday the 31st inst. at the house of Daniel Patterson on Raft Swamp, Cumberland County, will be sold, to the highest bidder, all the Personal property of John Patterson, dec'd; consisting of a variety of Books and Wearing Apparel.

HUGH McLEAN, *Agent.*

March 7, 1826—57-3t

More Capital Prizes.

ALLEN'S OFFICE, 166, Market-st.
Baltimore, 15th Feb. 1826.

Correct list of the drawing of the 2d consolidated

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

No 24517 capital prize of							$100,000
†5853 capital prize of							30,000
24714 capital prize of							20,000
1678 capital prize of							10,000
32200 capital prize of							5,000
†2413	13288	5537					
†24084	15523	28736					
†34674	26566	8996	prizes of				1000
16955	32465	10581					
9530	32815	15129					
†1907	9943	23637					
†28812	23387	26753	prizes of				500
22593	21578						
967	21900						
†68	1116	30472					
†5806	2191	34169					
†6675	5771	451					
†6768	8684	6382					
†6101	8895	15358					
†7777	11722	16924					
†7898	14262	8370					
†11242	15313	19909					
†20301	15705	10808	prizes of				100
‡23719	17274	23036					
†16073	17894	26733					
†20614	25982	26691					
†24130	27000	30926					
†25702	28459	32930					
†32351	28959	31709					
†28900	29909	34934					
†14389	33456						
†355	815	3637	4318	4457	8698		
†612	577	3708	4812	6465	8692		
†1617	2503	4505	4548	6306	8778		
†4088	5958	4767	4165	6204	8088		
†6114	6487	6649	7010	7422	8589		
†9403	7746	7747	7102	7117	9186		
†10128	9573	10641	10375	13657	14919		
†10130	11015	13166	13957	17018			
†12811	15960	15566	15164				
†14516	19692	21091	27403				
†14761	19069	21356	28231				
†14635	19060	21825	28260				
†14822	19904	23166	28643				
†18294	20155	23549	29848				
†19783	20166	23992	29534				
†19782	20362	24686	30854				
†20815	21326	25150	30148				
†24333	25516	27968					
†24355	25698						
†24185	32999						
†31866	32716						
†32346	33628						
†32613	34125						
†32272							
†32081							
†32075							
†33624							

Prizes of 50 Dollars

100 prizes of $20, 500 of $12, and 10,500 prizes of $10—all tickets ending with 5, 2, or 1 are entitled to $10 each.

‡ Sold in shares, two quarters and four eighths.
† All marked thus † sold at ALLEN'S.

Class Number Six.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

ODD and EVEN SYSTEM,

By which the owner of two tickets or shares is sure to get one prize and may obtain three, to be drawn by the Commissioners, *all in one day*, and to take place on the 10th day of MAY next.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	25,000	Dollars is	$25,000
1	-	10,000	-	10,000
2	-	5,000	-	10,000
10	-	1,000	-	10,000
15	-	500	-	7,500
50	-	100	-	5,000
100	-	50	-	5,000
100	-	20	-	2,000
550	-	10	-	5,500
20,000	-	4	-	80,000
20,829	prizes,			160,000
19,171	blanks—40,000 tickets at $4,			160,000

Prizes payable in cash, 60 days after the completion of the lottery, subject to 15 per cent. deduction.

Tickets will be advanced to 5 dollars on the 24th inst. this gives distant adventurers all the advantage they can ASK.

Tickets,	$4	Quarters,	$1
Halves,	2	Eighths,	50

To be had at

Allen's

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 166 Market-street,

Where was sold No. 5853 in shares, a capital prize of 30,000, in the *last* State Lottery, and both the capitals in the one immediately previous, No. 11258, $30,000, and 38010, $10,000. Also, sold and paid two great prizes of $100,000 each.

Orders enclosing cash or prize tickets, post paid, from any part of the Union, promptly attended to.

Address S. & M. ALLEN & Co.
Feb. 25. Baltimore.

POETRY.

TO AN INFANT.

Thou wak'st from happy sleep to play
With bounding heart, my boy!
Before thee lies a long bright day
Of summer and of joy!

Thou hast no heavy thought or dream
To cloud thy tearless eye;—
Long be it thus; life's early stream
Should still reflect the sky!

Yet ere the cares of earth lie dim
On thy young spirit's wings—
Now in thy youth forget not Him
From whom each pure thought springs!

So in thy onward vale of tears,
Where'er thy path may be,
When strength hath bowed to evil years—
He will remember thee.

From the Italian.

The last pale ray of evening light
Is fading o'er the sea;
'Twill wake again with waning night—
'Twill wake again in beauty bright,
But when, sweet Hope, for me?

Hope! Ah, 'tis but the silver spray
That dances on the wave:
The mountain mist that floats away;
A rainbow smile—a meteor ray—
Its only house—the grave!

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40.tf

Valuable Real Estate,

FOR SALE.

IF not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Tuesday in June next, those

Valuable Houses and Lots,

on the South East corner of the Court House square, in the town of Fayetteville, now in the occupancy of David D. Salmon, Esq. Also,

A Lot of Ten Acres of LAND,

in said town, on Rowan and Hillsborough streets, joining John Armstrong and others. Terms, liberal, and will be made known on the day of sale For further particulars, apply to David D. Salmon, on the premises, or John Armstrong, Esq. or to the subscribers, residing in Sampson county.

ARCHD. MONK.
HARDY ROYAL.

January 11, 1826. 50-tf

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY

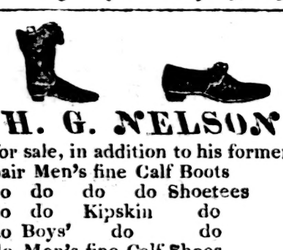
OF NEW-YORK.

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.



H. G. NELSON

Offers for sale, in addition to his former Stock,

50 pair Men's fine Calf Boots
400 do do do do Shoetees
300 do do Kipskin do
250 do Boys' do do
400 do Men's fine Calf Shoes
350 do do Kipskin do
750 do do lined and bound Shoes
300 do Boys' do do do
700 do Men's thick Brogans
1000 do do do Shoes
200 do Boys' do do
500 do Ladies' Mor. strapped Walking Shoes
700 do do do Lace do do
400 do do do heeled Pumps
300 do do do spring heeled Pumps
500 do Children's Morocco Boots
750 do Women's Leather welted Shoes
350 do do do Pumps
600 do Children's Bootees and Shoes.

ALSO,

500 WOOL HATS,
20 boxes Shaving Soap,
60 Packing Trunks
Cotton Cards, Shoe Thread, &c. &c.

November 15, 1825—41-tf

To Rent,

THE large and commodious three story brick Dwelling and Store House, owned and lately occupied by Mrs. Perry. For terms, apply to

JOHN KELLY.

Jan. 2, 1826—48-tf

100 Sides of Sole Leather
150 do. upper do.
10 doz. Morocco Skins
15 do. Lining do.

Just received and for sale by

H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

Storage of Cotton.

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,

WILL receive Cotton on Storage, at their Warehouses in Fayetteville or Campbellton.

Dec. 28, 1825. 47—tf

4000 BUSHELS first quality Turk's Island SALT, stored in the Steam Boat Warehouse, for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at a low price.

JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

Just received and for Sale.

10 Casks Tanner's Oil,
70 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil.

JNO. HUSKE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1825—34tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
Just printed, and for sale at this Office, and at the Post Office.

C. & P. MALLETT,

HAVE just received and are now opening their *WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS*, consisting of a very general assortment of—

Crockery, China and Glass, Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Madaiera, L. P. Teneriffe, Sherry, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Rum, French Brandy, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, Country Brandy and Whiskey, two Tons Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles and Wagon Boxes, thirty thousand pounds of Swedes Iron, from 1-4 inch, 5 inch flat, and 1-2 to 1-4 sqnare, two thousand pounds of Steel, (assorted,) two thousand bushels Alum Salt; which together with many other scarce and valuable articles, they offer to the public at *Wholesale* or *Retail*, on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1825—45tf

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN HYDES*,
By H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

20,000 Lbs. of prime Barbadoes SUGAR, in barrels and half barrels.

100 bags of Green Coffee.
100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2500 Bale Rope.
30 barrels New England Rum.
15 hhds. Molasses.
500 Salt Sacks.
30 barrels of Mackerel.

For sale by
JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

For Sale,

32 Dozen Gentlemen's fine *HATS*, from No. 1 to 6; all of which are of the latest fashions, and will be sold low, at wholesale or retail.

ALSO,

200 Wool Hats,
Pieces Cotton Bagging,
Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
Boxes Cotton Cards,
Bags Shot,
White Lead,

Bleached and unbleached Sheetings & Shirtings and a general assortment of *Hardware and Cutlery*.

ESEK ARNOLD.

Nov. 29, 1825—43-6m

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective baiances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

HIDES.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE just received 100 *HIDES*.—ALSO, 10 bbls. *TANNERS' OIL*.

January 18.—50tf.

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from purchasing a certain parcel of Notes due Daniel McKinnon Stomper, which notes I gave him November, 1821, if I remember aright. One was due January 1822, one January 1823, another January 1824, all amounting to seventy dollars, which notes I am determined not to pay, as I neither have received nor expect to receive value for them.

JOHN McKINNON.

November 5, 1825—41-tf

MAP

Of the State of North Carolina.

A Correct Map of the State in which he resides, must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the state lying at a distance from them, as well as of those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct *Map of the State of North Carolina*, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the state, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, EIGHT dollars each.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 48—tf

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825—10-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1825.

Justin L. Edwards, } Original Attachment.
vs. } Levied on one Jersey Wagon,
Calvin Gillett. } two sets of Harness & Bridles.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: *Therefore ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that the Defendant appear at next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be entered against him for the amount of Plaintiffs demand, and the property levied on, sold to satisfy the same.

46 Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

Job Work.

THE Editor of the Observer has received some handsome additions to the Fancy Job Type of the establishment, and is prepared to execute work in such manner as, he hopes, will give satisfaction.

Jan. 10, 1826.

40 Bags prime green COFFEE,
Just received, and for sale by

C. T. HAIGH.

January 18, 1826. 50-tf

Charles Weinedel,

MINIATURE PAINTER.

WILL be in Fayetteville, from the 12th of February until the 12th of March; during which time he will be happy to meet with the encouragement of an enlightened public.

Raleigh, 30th Jan. 1826.—54tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed rooms, so much desired by Travellers, this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new; and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage

CLEMENT TRACY.

September 28, 1825—34tf

Clover Seed.

ONE Cask clean Clover Seed, just received and for sale by

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 22—55-3t

For Liverpool.

THE Brig Helicon, Barnard, Master, having half her cargo engaged, and the greater part of it on board, will be despatched for Liverpool without delay. For Freight of the balance of her cargo, apply at Wilmington to

PATRICK USHER.

Feb. 20th, 1826. 55—3t

Caution.

MY Store was broken open on the 16th of November last, from whence was taken two Pocket Books, which contained several valuable Papers, among which were two Notes and two Due Bills on Erasmus Love, to wit: One note of two hundred and sixty-six dollars, executed to Duncan and John McKenzie, and due the 1st day of January 1821. The other note was made to myself, and given one day after date some time in the latter part of the Spring or early in the Summer of 1821, for twenty-five dollars. One other note or due bill executed to F. T. Leak, for seven dollars. One other note or due bill given to James Cole, for eighty-seven and a half cents, in the Spring of 1821.

I forwarn all persons from trading for either of those notes, or the maker of them from paying them to any other person than myself, I also forwarn the public from trading for a note I gave Erasmus Love for five hundred and six dollars, bearing interest from the first day of January, 1821—on which, however, by promise, there ought to be a credit of two hundred and sixty-three dollars and eighty-five cents, for a book account; which note I am determined not to pay, as my notes against him were intended as a set off, and since the Robbery of my Store he wishes to avail himself of the advantage of my situation.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL.

Richmond C. H., N. C. Feb. 18, 1826—55-4t

Notice.

I AM desirous of selling for Cash or accommodation paper at Bank, the very pleasant and healthy place (not one of my family, white or black, having died or been sickly for 9 years past) on which I reside, 2 miles below Fayetteville on the stage road to Wilmington; it contains 210 Acres or more, with a comfortable Dwelling House, a Brick Spring House and Store Room, over a spring in the yard; together with all other necessary Out houses, an excellent Garden, with a Branch running through it, now very fertile, in fine order and handsomely arranged, and the Farm, I am persuaded, will bear inspection, and as such, I invite purchasers to examine for themselves. All I will say is, that though it is well situated and improved, so convenient to the best Market Town in the State, a good Brick Yard and a comfortable and healthy residence, yet desirous of moving to Tennessee, I would sell a great bargain. Also, would sell the Furniture, Stock of all kinds, among them, some of the Northern Breed of Cattle, and Oxen; a first rate Saddle Horse, a Sulkey Horse and two or three strong plantation do.—And also, about 100 Acres of Land, 1 mile south of town, an elegant healthy situation for a family residence, commanding a handsome view of Fayetteville. For Terms, apply to D. HAY, or myself,

SAM'L. P. ASHE.

Spring Hill Jan. 10, 1826.—49tf.

For Sale,

2000 Bushels Liverpool Ground Salt.
40 crates of Liverpool, Earthen Ware, assorted
100 Kegs of White Lead, ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

February 8th, 1826. 53tf

100 Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber solicits the assistance of all persons who have any wish to suppress vice and improve morality, in detecting a man who, while in my employ, and for some time before while in this vicinity, passed by the name of B. A. STEINBERGH; he is about five feet 8 or 10 inches high, black hair, dark eyes and beard, spare made, and generally carries himself very erect; a foreigner by birth, but whether he is a German or French I am unable to tell as he speaks both languages well—but he has the cast and manners of the latter; he also writes an excellent English hand, and speaks it tolerably well; he is well dressed, all in blue broadcloth, with a velvet collar to his straight coat; I suppose him to be about 30 years of age, very impudent and talkative, when in company with the commonality of men; but quite the reverse when in genteel company.

This fellow stole from me some money, a small quantity of virgin gold, a piece of fine blue cloth, 3 or 4 yards, a gray mare, five or six years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, but quite thin in flesh, and very much shaved by the traces and collar, a natural trotter, and shod before; also, a saddle and bridle, the saddle about half worn, the stirrups were once plated, but now nearly rubbed off.

This villain made his escape on the night of the 18th inst. and what course he has taken I am unable to say, but suspect he will make for Charleston, South-Carolina, by way of Cheraw or Wilmington, N. C. by way of Fayetteville; from either of the places I expect he will make for New York or Philadelphia, by water.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said B. A. Steinberg, and secure him in jail so that I may be enabled to bring him to justice, and by that means may prevent him again from committing such an outrage upon any one who may, through humanity's sake, give him employ; or I will give ten dollars for the delivery of the mare, saddle and bridle, and pay all reasonable charges, or for such information as will enable me to get her again.

P. BARRINGER.

Concord, Cabarrus county, Jan. 23, 1826.

MANSION HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and, in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures them that every exertion will be used, and due attention bestowed, in order to the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. His Rooms are numerous, being new, clean, and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by Travelling Families. This situation, being on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call. It is constantly supplied, by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of

LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country and market affords; his Stables shall be attended by faithful steady, and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this State.

DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1826.—55-tf.

☞The above Hotel has been selected by the Proprietors, as a regular Stage House, for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place.—Rooms and Refreshments, are therefore, kept always in readiness for Stage Passengers.

Real Estate for Sale.

BY virtue of the power and authority in us vested by the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Deborah Dubrutz, dec'd. we shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 23d day of March next, a two story brick building, situated on the west side of Green street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.; also, that valuable Tanyard lately occupied by G. Dubrutz, dec'd (containing between 2 and 3 acres of Land) with all the necessary out houses, work shop, working tools and about fifty cords of excellent bark. On a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months. Bond with approved security, bearing interest from date, and a mortgage on the property.

JOHN CRUSOE, } *Executors.*
CHAS. B. JONES, }

Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1826. 53—7t

Deep River Mills and Stone COAL.

THE subscriber, intending to remove from this State, offers at private sale, the plantation where he resides, generally known by the name of Tyson's, containing about 975 acres; part of which is first rate land for the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, &c. The improvements on said land are equal to the best in this section of the state; they consist of a large two story dwelling-house, an excellent kitchen, with three rooms and 3 fire places; a two story store house, ware house, smith shop, a large barn, stables, negro houses, and many useful out houses, together with a valuable Grist Mill, (new) which for materials, workmanship and performance, can bear competition with the best in the state; a Saw Mill, also new, a miller's house, two stories with 3 fire places, and a very public Ferry. This property lies on the east side of Deep River, in the counties of Chatham and Moore, on the main road from Salem to Fayetteville, and within 44 miles of the latter place. The Grist Mill is in a situation where it always has, and must continue to command, a more extensive custom than any other in this part of the state, and the annual value for many years past (exclusive of the Saw Mill and Ferry) has been from 800 to $1000.

Also, about 980 acres of land within 4 miles of the above mentioned Farm, lying principally on the north side of Deep river, Chatham county, part of what is termed the Gulf, and adjoining the lands of Mr. George Willcox. On this there is a comfortable dwelling house with 3 fire places, a store house and ware house, and other convenient buildings, orchard, &c.; on this land about 6 or 800 yards from the river is a stone coal mine, believed to be of the best quality and quantity inexhaustible. Some remarks on this mine may be seen by reference to Professor Olmstead's pamphlet on the minerals of this state. This Farm is adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, wheat, &c.; an excellent stand for a store, or the transaction of any public business.—Possession of either or both of these situations can be had at any time from this to the 1st of April. A credit of 1, 2 and 3 years will be given. Apply to

JOHN TYSON, Jr.

Tyson's, Deep river, Moore county, N. C.
January 30th, 1826.—52-6w

Sheriff's Sale,

FOR TAXES OF 1824.

WILL be sold, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 6th day of March next, or as much thereof as will pay the Taxes due for the year 1824,

387 acres of land on Cape Fear River, listed by John Atkins, Jun. Taxes due	$4 81
215 acres listed by Henry Branson	84
390 acres on Neals' Creek, listed by Hardy Blalock	4 14
97 acres listed by Richard Jones	33
150 acres on Hector's Creek, listed by Isham Prince	50
Ditto for the Heirs of Nicholas Prince	1 01
100 acres on the Atkins' road, listed by Amy Prince	34
468 acres on Neal's Creek, listed by Isaac Spence	1 57
410 acres on Beaver dam, listed by Stephen Sentor, for the Heirs of William Hays	1 37
52½ acres on Danillie's Creek, listed by Stephen Sentor, for Alex. Myatt	50
800 acres on Atkins' Road, listed by William Seaburn	2 68
200 acres on Neal's Creek, listed by James Stephens, for heirs of W. Wamock	47
176 acres on Buckhorn, listed by Barnabas Thomas	59
100 acres on Barbacue, listed by Thomas Cameron	92
420 on Upper Little River, listed by Daniel B. Clark	1 16
100 acres on the Gum Swamp, listed by Daniel B. Clark for Archibald Buie	17
250 acres on Lower Little River, listed by William Crawford, Esq.	1 34
50 acres on Jumping Run, listed by Benjamin Hair	99
1575 acres on Cypress, listed by Alexander Johnson	2 50
1000 acres listed by Daniel McDonald	3 32
60 acres on Upper Little River, listed by Murdoch McLean for Neill McLean	10
100 acres on Jumping Run, listed by Murdoch McRae	1 81
100 acres on Barbacue, listed by John Morrison, Jun.	1 16
150 acres on the south side of Barbacue, listed by Alexander Munn	08
100 acres on Upper Little River, listed by John Patterson, Jun.	99
75 on Murdoch creek, joining Arch'd McLean and others, not listed, supposed to be Murdoch Ochiltree's	51
600 not listed, supposed to be the property of Daniel McEachern	1 42
600 on Neal's Creek, not listed, formerly Stephen Johnson's land	4 00

JOHN BLACK, Shff.
By CALL. McA. McLEAN, D. S.

Dec. 9, 1825—52-tf

The Planter's Hotel

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

IS now open (by the proprietor) for the reception of Company, lar Boarders as well as Transient find at this establishment accommodations, and on moderate terms.

February 7, 1826. WM. L.

Notice.

THE subscriber, at December Term of land county court of pleas and quarter 1825, qualified as administrator on the Winifred Murchison, dec'd.: do hereby those indebted to said estate, to make payment of the same, and those having against said estate, to present them properly ticated according to law, within the time by an act of Assembly.

JOHN MURCHISON.

Fayetteville, December 28, 1825—52tf

Notice.

ALL persons having receipts for Cotton at the public warehouse in Fayetteville present the same before the first of March

JOHN MURCHISON, Jr.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1825.—52tf

STOP THE MURDERER!

300 Dollars Reward

THE Subscribers pledge their secret pay to any gentleman or to any persons whatever, that will at any time within of twelve months from the date hereof, and deliver to either of us, or to any Jail in State of North Carolina, the living body of *JOSEPH SOLLIS*, late of Duplin county, stands charged by a verdict of an Inquest by the coroner of Duplin county, of the murder of Abram Kornegay, late of said county.

The said Sallis is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, between 30 and 40 years of age, of a dark complection, a very large black beard, and eyes, slow and lazy spoken, a grum voice, a weak and designing sly look, his forehead, near the border of the hair, his mouth very wide when he laughs, fore teeth somewhat defective.

BRYAN KORNEGAY,
HENRY KORNEGAY.

November 9, 1825 40 tf

Fayetteville Dye House

H. MITCHELL returns his most sincere to the Ladies & Gentlemen of Fayetteville for the liberal encouragement he has received commenced in this place. Having received from New York a fresh supply of Materials, suited to all the various branches, hopes to apply them in such a manner as to general satisfaction to those who may favor with their patronage. His work consists in colouring & re-colouring all descriptions of Goods, either Silk, Woollen, Cotton, &c. all descriptions of Ladies and Gentlemen's garments, clothes, &c. coloured, re-coloured, scoured, in the usual style, and handsomely pressed. He begs to inform the public that he has removed from his former residence to Market street, at the Wagon Yard. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send or call at the Dye House door of the Range of buildings towards the Market where they will be free from noise and confusion, and where all orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

February 9, 1826 -53tf

Thirty Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Cumberland county, N. C. while on his way to his residence in Alabama, on the morning of the 6th inst. three Negro Men, named *LUKE*, *SANDY* and *BILLY*.

Luke is 24 years of age, 6 feet high, dark complexion, has lost a lower fore tooth, has a dissembling hat, yellow mixed domestic coat, striped jacket, black waistcoat and blue striped pantaloons.

Sandy is a mulatto, 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, wore a fur hat, much worn, and dressed northern homespun short jacket, and homespun trowsers.

Billy is very black, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; speaks quick, wore a blue homespun short jacket, check shirt, blue homespun trowsers.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of these negroes, and their delivery to me in jail, so that the subscriber may get them again; or fifty dollars will be given for securing either of them.

Any information respecting them will be received at the Post Office, Fayetteville, by D. L. WINSLOW, at Kenansville N. C. or by

WILLIAM PEACOCK,
Montgomery

August 29, 1825—30tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, December Term, 1825.

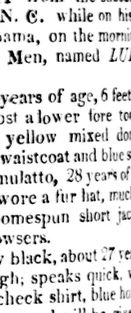
Isam Prince,
vs.
Timothy Spence, Administrator of Nicholas Prince, decd.

IT appearing to the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, so that process of the law cannot be served on him: *Ordered therefore*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that the said Timothy Prince appear before the Justices of our next Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, plead, answer or demur, otherwise the lands levied on as aforesaid, shall be sold to satisfy Plaintiffs' demand, or judgment by default final will be entered against him.

Jesso will be taken as to him.

46 Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that having finished the shop of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line, Sofa and Chair making, at the shortest notice, workmanship and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—39tf.

☞The Office of the Carolina Observer is removed to the South East corner of the Market Square, over Mr. Lewis Brown's Store. Entrance up the stairs from Gillespie street.

Blanks for sale here,
And Printing, generally done